

DRY LAW REGIME
DOUBLES RENTS
ON OLD SALOONS

Chicago Survey of 216 Former Bar Sites Shows Big Gains in Realty Values

RESTAURANTS LEAD
LIST OF SUCCESSORS

Clothing Store in "Loop" Pays \$30,000 Where Liquor Could Afford Only \$10,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Saloons renting for an aggregate of \$1,000,000 a year, wiped out in Chicago's "Loop" or downtown district by prohibition, have been supplanted by other lines of business which, with few exceptions, are paying two or three times as much rent. This fact was revealed by a door-to-door survey by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, visiting 216 addresses listed at City Hall as paying "Loop" liquor licenses in 1919, and consulting with real estate authorities.

The transition observed covers an area of 35 average blocks, comprising the center of the office, theater and shopping district.

Twenty-four former saloon sites have been erased from the map by new buildings, either complete and occupied or now under construction. The buildings already up are of the skyscraper variety, replacing in a number of cases obsolete structures of three and four stories, ramshackle fire menaces. Such old buildings held back values for entire neighborhoods, or contributed to the general depression in their vicinities. The betterments have helped foster a common upward tendency in "Loop" rents since the war.

If profits of the saloon were still rolling in, many of these destroyed obsolete buildings would still be hanging on, according to rental authorities. New buildings have tended to clean up their localities, to empty other outdated structures, to bring desirable business, raise rents and increase real estate values.

Higher Rents Paid
Mark Levy of Mark Levy & Brother, well known business property realtors, states that soda fountain, candy and lunch stores are paying in many cases twice as much rent as the saloons in the same locations. One most famous former saloon corner now occupied by a clothing store, a men's furnishing store and a candy and luncheon concern, is bringing three times as much rent as it did when a liquor resort. These stores are taking in more money than the saloons and they do not have to pay high license fees and devote money to graft for protection, said Mr. Levy.

According to the results of the survey, the business which gained most by banishment of the saloon is that of food purveying—restaurants, cafeterias, sandwich shops, luncheon and grills. There are now 66 of these eating places doing business where liquor licenses were held in 1919. It was found that in 1919, about half of these eating places, however, appear to be establishments of long standing, survivors of the class which in the days before prohibition supplied both food and strong drink. Then there are the many sandwich shops going in where saloons formerly held sway. With only a few exceptions, these new eating places have torn out every sign of the old barroom equipment and installed their own specialized furnishings.

Eating Places Lead
Candy, soda and lunch enterprises are now established in 19 former saloon locations, men's clothing and

INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1926

Local	
Power Projects Await Co-operation...	1
Trade Doubles at Army Base...	1
Harvard Men Win Awards...	1
Elmwood Contests Rouse Interest...	1
Radio Tonight...	1
Protest Charge...	1
Awards Honor Rural Betterment...	1
Dairy Farmers Continue Plea...	1
Milk Rates...	1
General	
Dry Law Regime Doubles Rents...	1
Texas Reaps Bumper Wheat Crop...	1
Franc's Decline on American Business...	1
Mexico Will Enforce Laws...	1
Wheat Farmers Get \$17,000,000...	1
Elmwood Contests Rouse Interest...	1
French Debate Financial Bills...	1
Spain May Drop League Demand...	1
Swedish Crown Prince Sails...	1
President Back at Boyhood Home...	1
Salt River Valley Prosperous...	1
Three Senators Win Primaries...	1
Seal Removal of Bear Follies...	1
Cleveland Keen to Bet Betting Tips...	1
Financial	
New Stocks Take Leadership in Market...	1
New York Amalgamated Bank...	1
Bears, Roebuck's New Branch...	1
Fire Concerns Enjoying Big Demand...	1
New York Bond Market...	1
Pan-American Encouraging Large Export...	1
Sports	
Chicago Wins Harding Trophy...	1
American Roque Tourney...	1
Female at Baseball...	1
Features	
The Sundial...	1
Ship Coaling, Women's Industry, in the Virgin Islands...	1
Sunset Stories...	1
The Diary of Shuba, Our Dog...	1
Architecture, Art, Theaters, Musical Events...	1
The Home Forum...	1
Our Young Folks' Page...	1
Educational...	1
Radio...	1
What They Are Saying...	1
Editorials...	1
Special to His Majesty's Privy Council...	1
The Week in Rome...	1
Letters to the Editor...	1

2700 Books Available
on Abraham Lincoln

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Ill. There are more than 2700 books available for anyone who wants to get an answer to the question, "What kind of a man was Abraham Lincoln?" Carl Sandburg, Illinois poet, said, in a recent discussion concerning the emancipator.

"Daniel Fish, a Minneapolis lawyer," said Mr. Sandburg, "listed all the books about Lincoln and he found he had 1080, which did not include speeches, pamphlets, and things of minor sort. J. D. Oakleaf, Moline attorney, published another list this year including 1600 additional books, not included in the Fish bibliography 20 years ago."

POWER PROJECTS
SAID TO AWAIT
CHICAGO ACTION

Institute of Politics Told
Water Diversion Hinders
Canada's Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 5.—The United States' violation of the "spirit of international morality" through Chicago's diversion of water from Lake Michigan stands in the way of Canadian and American co-operation for power developments on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, Samuel S. Wyer, consulting engineer, of Columbus, O., told the Institute of Politics here.

Chicago, instead of using modern sewage disposal, he said, is still following the medieval method of dumping untreated sewage into a stream, and is diverting water out of Lake Michigan to flush it, via the Chicago drainage canal, into the Mississippi River.

The 10,000 cubic feet of water per second that Chicago is thus taking from Lake Michigan is about equal to that going over the American falls at Niagara. Chicago does not meter its domestic water, he said, and is using about 175 per cent more water per capita than Cleveland, where the water is metered. Modern sewage treatment at Chicago would cost \$157,000,000. Chicago's packing industry sewage makes one-fourth of the total sewage problem.

Treaty Explained
Mr. Wyer explained that the treaty between Canada and the United States limiting water diversion at Niagara Falls for power exports water for "sanitary purposes," so that Chicago is not violating the letter of the treaty.

Bitterness on the part of Canada arising from Lake water diversion new stands in the way of settling at national co-operation in the immediate needed preservation of Niagara Falls and power developments on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers. The latter development, he said, if carried through, he said, produce 2,500,000 kilowatts of power at the Falls, and 4,000,000 on the St. Lawrence, or a total of 6,500,000 horsepower. This, he said, would replace annually 58,000,000 tons of coal. It would also intensify industrial activity along the lakes and thereby increase the demand for bunker coal in the lake ports.

The Canadian Government is quietly proceeding with the construction of what will be the third Welland Canal, which will be the last link necessary to bring seagoing traffic to the Great Lakes and to convert lake ports to seaports, Mr. Wyer declared. The canal will take the total drop of 326 feet between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario in seven locks, he said, eliminating any need for a canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side.

"Use of Mechanical Power"
H. Foster Bain, secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, presented an analysis of the work output of the world, showing the remarkable difference in the extent to which the various nations use mechanical power. He said in part:

"Each man, woman and child in

Origin and Significance of Ballad
Traced by Head of Folklore Society

The gradual recognition in the United States of the ballad as a significant form of poetry which, in England, began with Percy's "Reliques" in 1765 and in Germany with Herder's "Volkslieder," and the relationship between the folklore of the New and the Old World, were discussed by Prof. Reed Smith, president of the South Carolina Folklore Society and professor of English at the University of South Carolina, speaking in Phillips Brooks House before students of the Harvard Summer School. During the course of his talk, illustrations to some of his points were afforded by the singing of three ballads, "Lord Lovell," "Hangingman's Tree" and "Bonnie Barbara Allen" by Miss Marjorie Menendhall.

Professor Smith prefaced his discussion of some of the most famous items in the representative collection of ballads by considering the problem of ballad origin, the question of communal composition—that veritable storm center of balladry—and actual instances of contemporary group creation. He spoke of the spread and distribution of ballads of Great Britain where, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the period of greatest creative activity

PRESS ECHOES
BRITISH PLEA
FOR GOOD WILL

Sentiments Expressed Regarding United States Find Warm Approval

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The good will to the United States expressed by Capt. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons debate on the Anglo-American debt is widely echoed here today. Speaking for the Opposition, Captain Benn said: "When the present Prime Minister went to America to settle our debt, he did a thing characteristic of him. There was a debt. We had promised to pay and he arranged to pay. It was not done because we wanted any favor in return, or because we wanted to attract American tourists or loans. It was done because the spirit of this country found a suitable mouthpiece in the Prime Minister who, in a straightforward, businesslike way, said, 'We owe the money. We are neither extravagant nor dishonest, and we intend to pay.'"

"That attitude," he believed, commanded the respect and assent of most people in this country. We got, of course, as every honest debtor gets, a material reward in the form of a very strong credit position, stronger exchange and higher commercial position, but it was the sense of contract which made us want to settle and the motive which actuated us did not go without recognition. It may be in years to come it will be found impossible for various countries to receive the vast sums which are owing them. It may be economically impossible. But I do not believe the mass of people in this country ever wish to go to the United States and ask to be let off. If greater forces intervene that is another matter."

The Liquor Question

Referring to the liquor question, Captain Benn added: "I am sure there is nobody of opinion in this country which wishes Britain directly or indirectly associated with the scandalous attempt on the part of certain traders to evade the laws of the United States. We often refer to the spirit of the Allies in time of war and I think this spirit was strong if not stronger between ourselves and the American nation, than between ourselves and our European allies."

"The United States intervened at a very critical moment in the war and since then she has spent liberally both in money and in effort in assistance to European distress. Many people in this country desire to see Britain and the United States marching step by step to the relief of the needs of the world. The United States has not been backward in willingness to assist."

"Spirit of Friendship"

"Speaking for myself, I sympathize with the viewpoint of the American statesman who, in their minds, associate the idea of the debt with the idea of disarmament. When President Coolidge and Mr. Hughes speak about their unwillingness that the financial resources of the United States should be put at the disposal of people who wish to spend money on armaments, they are pursuing a policy which makes a great appeal to anyone who wishes to see disarmament. Both in sea power and in credit Britain and the United States are the two greatest powers in the world."

"I sincerely trust their policies may always be framed in that spirit of friendship which will unite with high ideals these two great nations, in attempting to solve some of the difficulties which lie before a distressed world."

Reflected by parties, and it is treated prominently in the press here today. The Manchester Guardian, for example, referring to it, says: "If we (the British people) have a grievance, if we think, for instance, that we should have waited for a general international settlement or should have stood out for better terms, the grievance is not now against the United States but against our own statesmen."

Airship Learns Position
From Radio Station by
Complex Signal Tests

Calibration of a gun, whereby one measures the diameter of the bore with a pair of calipers, is a simple matter compared with the complicated work of the Los Angeles navigators in calibrating the radio compass stations along the New England coast in the three-day experimental test to determine the practicability of the radio compass stations in relation to what service they may eventually perform in increasing the safety of airmen.

It is the work of the navigators aboard the Los Angeles to determine the variation in the magnetic influence of the compass, and how to obtain their position at various altitudes, and at a greatly increased speed, so that a formula or calibration may be compiled for the use of other air navigators in counteracting various tendencies experienced in certain districts.

Origin of American Ballads

He cited the fact that most of our ballads probably came over in the seventeenth, eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, as both ballad making and ballad singing have been steadily decreasing with time. Not only the colonists and the later English, Scottish and Scottish-Irish settlers and emigrants, but also returned travelers, visitors and sailors were the means of transmitting such ballads to American shores. Thus, up and down the Atlantic seaboard, from Massachusetts to Georgia, the folk songs of Great Britain were transplanted in a new environment and under strange conditions. Most of them were at first confined to the coast districts. As the tide of population flowed farther and farther over land within a few miles of the coast, the ballads went too.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Century-Old Endicott Estate
Wins Hunnewell Fund Award

Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Gold Medal Presented Mrs. William C. Endicott for Grounds of Unusual Beauty and Arrangement

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society's gold medal has been awarded to Mrs. William C. Endicott, of Danvers, for her large and beautiful estate. The award which is announced through Edward I. Farrington, secretary, is made from the H. H. Hunnewell Fund, which stipulates that it shall be given only to estates of three acres or more which show unusual skill and which contain rare and attractive trees and shrubs.

The Endicott estate, which is occupied by Mrs. Endicott with her son, William Crowninshield Endicott, and his wife, has a history reaching back for more than a century. It is one of the most unique in the country, containing as it does three distinct gardens made at different periods and representing the ideas in vogue at different times. It is kept in excellent condition and is made notable by its profusion of noble trees.

The approach to the house and gardens is through an avenue of elms planted by Joseph Augustus Pea-

body shortly after he graduated from Harvard College in 1817. The avenue was a public highway at the time, but in 1859 George Peabody built and presented to the town the present road somewhat farther to the west, and since that date the avenue has been private.

Joseph Peabody was the first owner of the estate, he having purchased an old farm in 1812. His idea at the time was to store there cargoes from the Peabody wharf in Salem, when it was believed Salem would be bombarded by the British. The original farm was not large, but was added to from time to time by Mr. Peabody, who spent much time there. Later the estate became the property of Mrs. William Crowninshield Endicott, who was Ellen Peabody.

The first garden was built in 1814, under the direction of George Heussler, a noted Dutch gardener who laid out many private places in Salem and in the surrounding country. This garden was embellished in 1840 by

(Continued on Page 3B, Column 5)

BOSTON CROWDS
GAZE SKYWARD
AT LOS ANGELES

Navy Dirigible on Its Second
Visit Since Arrival
From Germany

Calibrating the compass stations at Fourth Cliff, Scituate, and Deer Island in Lower Boston Harbor, the United States Navy's dirigible, Los Angeles, soared over the coastal towns of Massachusetts this afternoon at nearly maximum speed, the tests marking the second time that the airship has been viewed in this section since its epochal flight from Germany in 1924.

The Los Angeles cast off from the mooring mast of the Tokos at Newport at a little after 10 o'clock, eastward by daylight time, and in short time was seen in the sky above the Point of View, where it had been moored since its arrival from Germany in 1924.

The course of the dirigible in its experimental work in co-operation with the compass station at Scituate took it approximately 15 miles inland at a similar distance out over the Atlantic, and sky somewhat handicapped visibility.

It was estimated that it would take approximately two hours for the Los Angeles to complete its tests at the Fourth Cliff station, following which it would continue its path to Deer Island, and would offer a probably clear view to Greater Boston. The Los Angeles is expected to return to its mast-ship, the Patoka, for mooring tonight.

Besides her regular crew of Lieut. Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, 11 officers, and 38 men, the Los Angeles in its tests of Newport yesterday had two passengers aboard. They were J. T. Tripp, general manager and John A. Hambleton, director of the Colonial Air Transportation Company, which recently opened a Boston to New York mail service.

These men are interested in the calibrating experiments because of new information which may be made available to make it safer for pilots in commercial air transportation."

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From Radio Station by
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(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

REACTION SEEN
IN AMERICA AS
FRANC DECLINES

Economist Says Results to Be Reflected in Wheat and Cotton Fields

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—What the fall in the exchange value of the French franc, which dropped almost to 2 cents and is now not quite 3 cents means to American wheat and cotton fields, and to American factories was told to the Associated Press by George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York.

He described how many wealthy Frenchmen have contrived to have plenty of ready spending money when they come to the United States. He explained the anomaly of the seeming business prosperity of France and the essential economic soundness of the French nation, to be had through its own efforts.

To the question of the effect of the franc's fall on American business, he replied:

"The incomes of the French people are in francs. Six months ago a franc was rated at 26 to the dollar, but now it requires 40 francs to buy a dollar's worth of anything. Wages have been rising; that is, Frenchmen have been getting more francs for their day's work, but the wage rise has not kept up with the speed of the fall in dollar purchasing power of the franc. French prices, too, have gone up, but not as fast as the franc has fallen."

Large Buyer of Cotton
"France is the fourth largest purchaser of American cotton. The French mills imported \$17,550 bales from this country in 1925. But cotton goods prices are rising in France faster than wages, and faster than purely French products. The distribution of cotton in France, therefore, is likely to be lessened."

"France will not harvest enough wheat to afford her people the accustomed supply, and the Government will probably forbid the manufacture of flour except of low grade or mixture of some kind."

"In like manner it will wish to limit the imports of all kinds of foreign goods to aid the pressure on the franc which resulted from payments abroad. Dispatches from Paris say that Paris officers of American exporting concerns were doing very little business and thinking of reducing expenses."

"On the other hand, the low value of the franc has the effect of cutting prices of goods of foreign production in world markets and is the worst kind of competition that other countries can have. French iron and steel manufacturers are especially sold up months ahead of capacity although the iron and steel industry in most countries is depressed."

"To sum up, the declining value of the franc is a disturbing factor in all world markets, both as regards goods normally imported into France, and as regards goods in the production of which France is a competitor with other countries."

"How can Frenchmen, whose money has been depreciated, afford to come here as travelers or residents on French incomes?" Mr. Roberts was asked.

"Flight From the Franc"
"A person whose income is in francs," said the economist, "is suffering heavy losses if obliged to convert his currency into United States money. Of course, there are numerous Frenchmen who have had foresight enough to convert a part of their fortunes into foreign investments. If they have American investments, for example, they are not affected by the decline of the franc. Efforts to do this have been an influence in the continuing decline of the franc."

The banker said that notwithstanding stringent embargoes it was impossible to prevent the flight of money across the French borders. The flight from the franc has taken many former French residents in the United States into the United States, and has been a factor in the decline of the franc. Efforts to do this have been an influence in the continuing decline of the franc."

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SCHOLARSHIP FUND PLANNED

By Special Cable
VIENNA, Aug. 5.—The Hungarian Government has decided to establish a Jeremiah Smith scholarship fund to send engineering students to America.

Does Washing
at Home Pay?

There is but one of the many questions housewives with other talents are asking themselves today. Many traditions are being discarded, and this situation will be dealt with in an article, "The Economic Value of Home Occupations Appraised," in

Tomorrow's
MONITOR

Household Page

Italy to Import Wheat
to Meet Crop Shortage

By Wireless

Rome, August 5
THE Minister of National Economy has informed the Cabinet that it is estimated that this year's harvest will total 56,000,000 quintals, which is remarkably good under the circumstances. This figure is above the average for the last 10 years, but considerably below that of last year's crop, which amounted to nearly 66,000,000 quintals.

Unfavorable atmospheric conditions resulted in a smaller wheat crop than the Italian farmer anticipated and Italy will be obliged to import considerable quantities of wheat to meet its needs.

WHEAT HARVEST
IN TEXAS BRINGS
JOY TO FARMER

35,000,000-Bushel Crop Is
Largest Since 1919, Worth
\$50,000,000

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 5 (Special).—Against azure skies on the plains of Texas today is being painted one of nature's most beautiful pictures—the harvest—as man, animals, and machines toil from sun to sun, reaping what may prove to be the State's largest grain crop.

To those who think of Texas only in terms of cattle, the scene is revealing; to those who know it only as a producer of cotton, the picture holds many a surprise; and to those who appreciate crop values, the 35,000,000-bushel wheat harvest suggests peace and plenty.

Wheat Crop Worth \$50,000,000
And the scene in the field is not the only one of unusual activity, for the movement of the crop to the mill, elevator and port is at its height. Solid train loads of the grain are forming a veritable golden flood sweeping down toward the Gulf of Mexico—and flowing back to the growers in a steady stream of gold in payment for their labors. At current prices, the wheat crop alone in Texas this year is expected to yield almost \$50,000,000 at shipping points. The oat crop of about 34,000,000 bushels is due to bring in another \$25,000,000 or more.

These figures may appear insignificant in comparison with the Government's wheat crop estimate for the United States this year of 779,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels, and with Kansas' bumper crop of 150,000,000, but the Texas crop does appear big when compared with last year's yield in the State of only 6,500,000 bushels. In only one dozen years has the State turned out such a wheat crop as is now being harvested. In 1919, according to the Census Bureau, the total yield was 36,427,000 bushels.

Due to the difference in prices then and now, Texas wheat this year will bring its producers slightly less money than the 1919 crop, which was valued at \$64,000,000. Indications are that the oat crop also will be the largest since 1919, when 34,500,000 bushels were produced. The forecast this year is for \$3,662,000 bushels, against last year's total of 13,419,000.

Excellent Quality
Texas wheat this year is exceptional in quality, and much of it has tested 62 pounds to the bushel, two pounds above what is considered a good weight for hard wheat.

Only two weak spots so far have been developed in the heavy crop: inadequate storage facilities and a temporary shortage of railroad cars, the latter being overcome by heroic efforts by railway officials and employees.

The bulk of Texas' grain crop is shipped in or through Fort Worth, the primary grain market, and the natural gateway between the major wheat producing sections of the State and the Gulf ports. During July 5896 cars of grain were inspected and graded here—3580 more than were received in July, 1919, the previous bumper grain year.

A threatened congestion at the docks in Galveston was averted by working loading and unloading crews in double shifts, enabling the clearance of 50 cars per day. Seventeen million bushels of wheat were handled at the port during the first 25 days of July, Galveston being a shipping point for grain from the Mississippi Valley, as well as Texas.

Mr. Roberts was told that returning travelers from France reported that country seemingly prosperous with no unemployment, and he was asked whether stabilization of the franc would check such prosperity.

Government Adds \$9,000,000 to Tax
Assessments of Delinquent Citizens

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Additional tax collections totaling \$9,162,949 have been authorized as a result of \$9,587,100 in delinquent taxes assessed by deputy collectors of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Government's work in checking up on cases involving nonpayment or delay by taxpayers disclosed that 20,964 citizens liable to assessment made no return at all, and 12,544 were "income tax delinquents" and 7404 were delinquent in payment of miscellaneous taxes.

Of the \$9,000,000 additional tax levied by order of deputy collectors operating in 26 districts, \$8,561,115 has been collected, and the remainder reported for additional assessment, according to a statement by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"During the month of June, 7404 miscellaneous tax delinquents were discovered, resulting in the collection of \$342,329 and the reporting for assessment of \$211,395," the bureau stated.

It is pointed out that this investigation of delinquent taxpayers is not part of a special campaign but will be a continuous activity of the bureau.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

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The bulk of Texas' grain

El Mocho, for an offense, the nature of which was not specified.

The Attorney General, replied to the message as follows: "The Attorney General is enjoying the guarantee afforded him by the Constitution as a Mexican citizen."

Protestant Churches Find Freedom in Obeying Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A "hands-off" policy is indicated as the line being followed by the Protestant churches of various denominations in the situation that has arisen between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic church in Mexico.

The Protestant churches, according to their spokesmen here, have been careful to observe Mexican laws and have consistently pursued a policy of educating Mexican leaders and pastors of the local churches and as the result, their relations with the Mexican Government have always been maintained and no difficulties are anticipated now.

"The general policy of the Presbyterian church in Mexico has been the same as in all other countries," according to Dr. Ernest M. Hall, publicity secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. "That is, to observe the laws of the land and to train Mexicans to take charge of their own church work; not to appoint Americans as pastors of Mexican churches, but to have Mexican churches to have their own pastors. It is neither our right nor our responsibility in Mexico to oppose the laws of the land any more than it is in other countries."

Training Mexican Pastors

"The work of our missionaries in Mexico is to help the Mexicans get their churches started," Dr. Hall continued, "and when they are started to give the Mexicans a chance to become their own leaders. We do not propose to have the American church control the church in Mexico permanently."

"In following this policy we have experienced no difficulties with the Mexican Government and the relationships between our representatives and the Government are cordial."

The Presbyterian Church maintains 30 missionaries in Mexico, Dr. Hall said, a native force of preachers, and 83 churches or preaching centers. An enrollment of 823 students is reported in schools conducted by the Presbyterians in Mexico.

"The policy of the Baptist Church is to observe the laws carefully and to develop Mexicans to work in the churches," said Charles S. Detweiler, superintendent of work in Latin America of the Baptist Church, said. "We have placed more responsibility upon Mexican pastors and have withdrawn an American superintendent. No difficulties with the Government have ever been experienced and none are expected now."

Strict Adherence to Laws

Strict adherence to the Mexican laws on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Church officials was reported also by the Rev. G. Warfield Hobbs, executive secretary of the Department of Publicity of the Episcopal Board of Missions.

Dr. Hobbs called attention to the statement made by Bishop Frank Dreyton shortly after his arrival in Mexico, in which he said, "We believe that we adequately express the ideas of those who are responsible for our presence here when we say that Mexico knows what is best for Mexico."

At the headquarters of the Lutheran Church here it was said that they have only one congregation in Mexico, but that at no time have they ever experienced any difficulty with government authorities.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church has already indicated its stand by sponsoring statements from its resident bishop in Mexico and others denying that there is persecution and asserting that there is full freedom for all denominations, providing they did not engage in political activities.

Government's Moderation Aids Efforts for Peace

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 5 (Special).—For the first time since the outbreak of the Roman Catholic trouble the situation appears favorable to an agreement between the Government and the church and an amicable settlement of the question. Moderation shown by the Government has had a decided effect.

Nothing in the way of radical treatment of Roman Catholics has happened as has been predicted. Priests and distributors of Roman Catholic literature opposing the Government have been liberated on their promise not to distribute more or make any attacks on the Government. Those signing circulars connected with the church's economic boycott and with newspapers have also been liberated.

No churches have been defected to other uses although the Minister of the Interior has been reading with interest, previously that all deserted churches would be turned to other uses of more benefit to the people, such as schools, theaters, recreation halls, etc. From interior points comes no word of any radical element attempting to irritate Roman Catholics.

For the first time in history Roman

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public lecture, "Some Important Phases of the Population Problem," by Prof. Thomas N. Carver, Harvard, Emerson D. S.

Dinner, Fort Delta, Capital, Colonial Club, Quincy Street, Cambridge, 6:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Midsummer meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English, New Lecture Hall, Harvard, 4.

Football, Princeton vs. Yale, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1889 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

???

(1) What has been one of Ellen Terry's greatest assets on the stage?

(2) What does Edgar A. Guest think of laughter?

(3) How much of the sun's energy is said to reach the earth?

(4) What one-time great brewery is thriving under the dry law?

(5) What new clocks are to be introduced on German railways?

(6) What wind predominates in literature?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

POWER PROJECTS ARE DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States may be thought of as having the services 300 days in the year, eight hours per day of 35 invisible slaves who come from the coal, oil, gas and water power, who help him to produce goods and who do not themselves compete with him for food.

"In effectiveness, therefore, each American counts as 35. From the point of view of world output, Canada with its small population, equals Japan with its 65,000,000 and Czechoslovakia nearly equals China. Clearly with this large world output per capita certain nations have a corresponding output of goods per capita and hence of divisible product.

"If the American is rich, it is because he sets the forces of nature to work for him and directs them; not because he has by some mysterious process gotten the better of other people."

Coal Owners Blamed for Waste

Eugene McAuliffe, president of the United Pacific Coal Company, placed the responsibility for the present disturbed conditions in the American coal industry upon the operators. Following the discussion of wastes in the industry by Mr. Weyer, in which the latter said 200,000 unnecessary men are now employed in American coal mines, Mr. McAuliffe said that the operators of the industry, if operators did not put them on their payrolls.

Although mine wages are high by the day, he said, miners work so irregularly that wages reckoned by the month or year are too low. Responsibility for finding a way out of present wasteful methods, he said, rests upon the mine owners, rather than the miners, and he criticized the former, many of whom he said oppose impartial fact-finding by the United States Government.

ORIGIN OF BALLAD TRACED BY FOLKLORE SOCIETY HEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

though in decreasing proportion. On the way westward, the great Appalachian highlands were gradually and sparsely settled. This region today contains the richest store of ballads, both in numbers and in purity, to be found in the United States. For here the conditions for ballad preservation are ideal. Almost every characteristic of place and people seems made to order for that purpose. Racial purity and integrity; intense conservatism of language, customs and social background; comparative isolation—in many communities complete isolation—from the chaotic impact of modern civilization; more primitive conditions of life, simple habits of thought and naive standards of taste—all these persisted in combination, forming a social fabric wonderfully tenacious of the lore of the past.

Story Told in Song

"A ballad," said Professor Smith, in part, "is a song that tells a story, or to put it the other way around, a story told in a song. It is the story of poetry. Both folk song and ballad go back to the remotest times. The folk song is the simplest and most enduring form of either music or poetry. From it are derived not only our scales, but the shape of our melodies, the outlines of our musical form and, indirectly, the art of harmony and cadences. The difference between folk song and ballad is largely a matter of subjectivity; that is, the extent to which the individual feeling or attitude of the author shines through and colors the material. The folk song is subjective; the individual feelings of the writer emerge and speak through it. The ballad is objective; it is touched by individual affection, the author's individuality being entirely withdrawn and the story telling itself, as it were, without human instrumentality.

"The fact that ballads are song-poems, not reading-poems, is all-important. We children of a later age have come upon the ballad fixed on the printed page, like specimens in a museum. We sit down in a library and read it silently out of a book as we might read a poem of Wordsworth. Nothing could be more misleading, getting a less accurate impression of the actual thing itself. Ballads were made to be sung, and should be relished as songs, not as poems."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; moderate easterly wind. Northern New England: Partly overcast tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; fresh east and southeast winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; showers and rain tomorrow; fresh east and southeast winds; Friday; fresh east and southeast winds.

Official Temperatures

falling in temperature from east and southwest winds.
 Western Maryland: Increasing southerly tonight; rain showers in eve. Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing today; fresh east and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Memphis	74
Boston	70	Minneapolis	74
Buffalo	70	Mobile	74
Chicago	70	Montgomery	74
Cincinnati	70	Myrtle Beach	74
Cleveland	70	Nashville	74
Denver	70	New Orleans	74
Des Moines	70	New York	74
Detroit	70	Omaha	74
Indianapolis	70	Philadelphia	74
Jacksonville	70	Pittsburgh	74
Kansas City	70	Portland, Me.	70
Los Angeles	70	Portland, Ore.	70
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		Portland, Vt.	70
		Portland, N.J.	70
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CROWN PRINCE COMMENTS ON AMERICAN VISIT

Swedish Royalty Cite Commercial Growth and Friendliness; Leave for Honolulu

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Expressing admiration for the American people in general and characterizing the growth of the nation's cities and industries as "phenomenal," Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, accompanied by Princess Louise, has sailed for Honolulu.

In a statement giving his impressions gained on a month's tour of the country, the Prince warmly praised the intellectual life of the United States as something which should be more generally realized by the outside world in order to understand what is going on within the nation. He also voiced his appreciation of the "spirit of friendship manifested by every one."

The statement said: "We have been struck by the phenomenal, rapid and continued growth of the cities, which certainly reflects the intense building up still going on in all directions, and we have noticed the way in which you are attempting to cope with the ensuing traffic and building problems, and to combine utility with the growing need to preserve beauty, and to beautify."

"We have admired the remarkable organization of some of your world industries where labor saving and efficiency, combined with good quality, seem to have attained their utmost practical expression. This strong organization seems to be achieved by the best development of your railroads and other means of communication, which I have pointed out several times."

"Then to turn to another side of the life of your Nation. The high standing of your state of learning, your valuable contributions to scientific research, much of which is nowadays pioneer work; your museums and other collections, so well provided for and so perfectly organized; your libraries and the great interest the public takes in them—all this and many other things prove not only a high educational standard and a high level of science, but also a strong trend to still higher and better achievements."

The royal pair will enjoy themselves as tourists for two weeks in the Hawaiian Islands, and have requested that official welcomes and other formal functions be dispensed with.

BUMPER CROP OF TEXAS WHEAT

(Continued from Page 1)
The United States Shipping Board again this year aided, reporting 35 vessels available during August to carry grain, flour and cotton from Gulf ports with sailings already authorized.

Texas Crop Conditions

Reported Never Better
AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 5 (Special)—"Basing my opinion on observation covering many years and on reports received at my office, crop conditions in Texas are better now than at the same season in many years past, and the people are more prosperous and hopeful," is the statement of George B. Terrell, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture.

Except in small areas where there has been excessive rainfall and in localities where hail has done damage, the season throughout the entire State has been reported all that could be desired, which is unusual within such wide latitudes and longitudes as are comprised in Texas.

Mr. Terrell's figures show the harvested wheat crop is approximately 35,000,000 bushels and the oat crop near 85,000,000, a production exceeded only in 1919. Prices are termed satisfactory, \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bushel for wheat and 30 to 35 cents for oats at shipping points.

Cotton everywhere in the State is reported in good condition. Picking is well under way in south Texas and planters are clamoring for more help. The cotton acreage is slightly less than it was in 1925.

That section of central Texas comprising some 50 of the leading cotton-growing counties of the State, in which the drought of 1925 destroyed almost the entire crop of that year, reports average acreage this year, with prospects for a full crop.

Texas has been shipping vegetables, berries, melons and fruits all the year, in greater quantities than ever before, beginning in the lower Rio Grande Valley in January. While the early crops sold at good prices, overproduction of some perishable products in central and eastern Texas, such as tomatoes, onions and melons, has glutted the markets.

THIRST goes when a little iced water is mixed with

ZA-REX

Real Fruit Juice Syrups

Six Flavors
Orange
Raspberry
Strawberry
Lemon
Grape
Lemon and Lime
Add Water

Try our new carbonated drink
ZA-REX
Fruit CHAMPAGNE

and there has been large waste in the fields. This has caused a call for better marketing transportation and for construction of community canneries.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture show corn and other stock feed crops to be in excellent condition. Cattle, sheep, and goat ranges in the hilly counties of west Texas are reported in unusually good condition and as prices are up ranchmen are elated over a successful year.

While there has been plenty of rain well distributed, throughout the first seven months of this year, the 1925 drought started movements for irrigation plants, some of which are now under construction. It has been estimated that with all arable land in Texas under irrigation, the State can easily support 10 times its present population of 5,000,000 people.

FRENCH DEBATE FINANCE BILLS

No Doubt Entertained on Result—Franc Goes From About 50 to 33 to Dollar

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 5—Today the Chamber of Deputies began its discussion of the new bills which will pass both houses in time to arrange the national assembly at Versailles next Tuesday, if the present plans are fulfilled. Since the finance commission has overwhelmingly approved them, no doubt is entertained about the result. The measures provide for three things.

1. The creation of a sinking fund for the amortization of defense bonds and short term treasury issues, the fund to be administered by representatives of financial and business organizations, irrespective of political alignments.

2. Removal of the French tobacco monopoly from direct state management to control by a technical commission and the allocation of its profits thus commercialized to the sinking fund.

3. Authorization to the Banque de France of the purchase of gold and gold basis securities, which may be a euphemism for foreign loans. On these securities a special banknote issue is allowable. The purpose is to increase the bank's reserves for protection of the franc and to take the first steps toward stabilization of the currency.

The Government during the next three months can make conventions with the bank with a view to stabilization. It should be observed that a national lottery may be launched. The sinking fund bill envisages the employment of the product of lotteries for amortization.

Meanwhile, except for the Socialist Quotidian and the Calligraphist Voltaire general satisfaction is expressed at M. Poincaré's success in bringing the franc from nearly 50 to the dollar to 33 in a few days. What ever else happens, M. Poincaré is the first Finance Minister since the 1924 elections to improve the position of the franc.

COMPULSORY VOTING FOR SOUTH AFRICA

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 5—Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior, originator of the flag bill, speaking at Montagu yesterday, said he contemplated introducing next session legislation to provide for compulsory voting in Parliamentary elections. Such a law existed in other countries, where it worked exceedingly satisfactorily.

Compulsory voting would take much power out of the hands of the moneyed political parties and put all parties on an equal footing. Today a man is often browbeaten by his employer out of registering his vote. He either has to vote for the party which his master supports, or he is told if he votes for the other party he will lose his job. The result is, he does not vote at all.

METAL AIRSHIP DRAFTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Specifications for the experimental metal clad airship, authorized by Congress last winter, have been drafted by the naval air service. They call for an approximate displacement of 200,000 cubic feet, metal hull over a supporting metal structure, length about 150 feet and maximum diameter 33 feet. The ship would be completed within 360 days after the letting of the contract.

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Drainage
Irrigation
CLEVELAND, OHIO
WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

Ship Coaling, Women's Industry at St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands

There Are About Eighty Pounds of Coal to the Basket as Well as Three Cents to the Carrier

St. Thomas, V. I.
Special Correspondence
ONE of the most important industries of the town of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands is the coaling of ships. The island has numerous beautiful beaches, tiny inlets and bays, but only one fine harbor on the Caribbean side of the island. This is so small, however, that it is said to hold only three battleships at one time. As a rule, the steamships discharge their passengers for the city wharf, by way of tenders or smaller boats.

But the many vessels that stop at St. Thomas for fuel go to the East Side dock, and here may be seen the most unusual spectacle of shipcoaling by women workers. The custom of employing Negro women as well as men to coal ships is typical of the English West Indies. It is said that those who follow this work in St. Thomas come from the near-by English island of Tortola. The native Negro St. Thomian prefers to do housework or to become one of the many street vendors who sell a wide variety of food-stuffs, raw and cooked.

The Enare Docks
When the signal was given that ships were about to enter the harbor for the purpose of bunking coal, from their cabins far distant men and women poured forth to the coal field. After the first vessel had been discharged, there was half an hour's wait until the Enare, from foreign parts could be fastened to the dock. The men spent their rest period in examining their baskets and mending the weak spots. They were in high good humor and there was much bantering in the characteristic, almost unintelligible jargon. A group of fellow laborers standing in the shade of the warehouse watched the mending of a basket and one questioned the industrious member—

"Heavy, mon?"
Fondling his basket, the mender replied, "No, mon, it good." The group ventured opinions that a new basket might be preferred, which gave cause for further discussion.
"How much, mon?"
"One basket, one dollar,"
"O mon!"
"Ef me had mok one, me charge five dollar!"

"O mon, got to hand dry 'em-plat der straw,"
"Leav' lone—Cum down to de ship, mon."

Good naturedly they sauntered down to the coal piles. The habit of completing every sentence with the word "mon" is common even in addressing children.
An Endless Chain
Here at the coal piles were seen the women who before having their baskets filled, are sitting on the empty ground, eating bananas, chattering among themselves or discussing with no little display of curiosity, the news of the day.

At the docking of the ship and the lowering of two sets of double gangplanks, Negro girl vendors boarded the ship with all sorts of small merchandise, and fruit to sell to the sailors. A long man followed with strings of beads. The coal women and their baskets filled very quickly by the tenders—one to ten women. The signal was given and the men placed the heavy baskets on the heads of the women. Without delay, they rushed through the counters, automatically placed in their pockets, and formed a steady line up the planks to the ship, where they emptied their baskets and quickly fled down, only to be as quickly replaced by another gang.

Three Cents a Basket
One wonders at the choice of such a form of labor by human beings. The crane stands near by ready to do its work, but the coal workers oppose the use of mechanical devices which would "rob" them of their means of livelihood. In order to pacify them, the coaling is equally divided between the crane and the laborers. As labor in this tropical section goes, these people are not underpaid, and they receive more than the coolers of neighboring English islands.

The average bunking for low ships is 150 tons per hour. The baskets hold about 30 pounds, 30 baskets to a ton. The women are paid 3 cents a basket—at every third basket they pay the wage for one to the basket-filler who serves a gang of 10. Gangs of 10 or perhaps 12 men, usually working in four sections "trim" back the coal in the hold of the ship as fast as the baskets are emptied and often make as high as \$5 per two hours.

The coal comes from the United States and when it has remained for long in the hot sun on the wharves, the "trimmers" demand more money for handling the coal. All workers clothe themselves in ragged and tattered dress, which soon becomes black with coal-dust, but they are of fine physique and unusually strong.

The women carry tin cups belted to their sides, and three or four worn silver bracelets. Laborers of this class pay on an average \$2.50 per month rental for their one-room cabins. The weather is always mild, and the cooking is done out of doors. A noticeable feature of this island is the cleanliness and the profusion of potted flowers which makes the humblest but attractive.

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FUNDS HE GAVE MORALLY RIGHT, SAYS MR. INSULL

Refuses to Reply to Questions Not on Senate Primary

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (P)—For a second time within a week the Senate Campaign Funds Committee had its authority challenged.

This time it was Samuel Insull, public utilities executive of Chicago, who declined on advice of counsel to tell of any contributions in the recent Illinois primary except those he made for the senatorial candidates.

In a statement prepared by his attorney, Mr. Insull declared the committee was without authority from the Senate to inquire into anything except senatorial campaigns.

"As I understand it," said the statement, "the precise question asked me by Senator Reed at the afternoon session of the committee on July 24 and to which the committee now desires an answer was whether or not I made any contributions to the preprimary campaign in addition to those about which I had already testified. The question embraces contributions for promoting nominations to the many local offices involved in the primary."

"Nominations were made at the primary for a great many state and county offices (50 or more in Cook County), and the campaign preceding the primary included activities by individuals and political organizations in support of the various persons seeking nominations for those state and county offices."

"I have consulted counsel and I am advised by him that the Senate lacks power or jurisdiction to investigate the matter of contributions in connection with the primary election, that the Senate resolution under which the committee is acting does not authorize or purport to authorize the committee to inquire as to what contributions, if any, were made to preprimary campaign for purposes other than the purpose of influencing nominations for United States Senator, and that the members of the committee conducting this hearing have no right to seek or compel evidence relating to contributions for such campaign, particularly contributions for the purpose of promoting nominations for state and county offices."

Another Insull Contribution
"I have willingly testified as to all contributions made by me to influence nominations for the senatorship, for this is information which the committee thinks it ought to have and which by its resolution it has asked for. But when members of the committee seek to go beyond the scope of the inquiry as defined in the resolution by asking questions concerning matters which the Senate has not yet authorized them to investigate, such as contributions to promote nominations for local offices, I do not feel called upon to answer."

In the midst of the questioning, Mr. Insull made a speech against the World Court and entangling alliances.

"The fact that I am a utility man should not be a deterrent to my taking part in the affairs of the state and country," Mr. Insull said in conclusion.

"I have brought \$500,000 worth of property to Illinois and I should have some voice in its affairs."

"Where did the \$125,000 you contributed to Smith come from?" asked James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the committee.

"It was all Samuel Insull's money."

"Where you to be reimbursed for any of it?"

"Of the \$22,925.10 spent on the campaign against the World Court, \$4500, it is said, went to Negroes and Negro organizations. Mr. Reed asked for details, but Mr. Insull said he did not know about them; that his counsel, Daniel J. Schuyler, handled the details."

"No Strings on Fund"

Mr. Insull said he placed no strings on the \$125,000 which he gave to Mr. Smith's campaign fund, leaving Mr. Smith's manager, Allen F. Moore, to use his judgment in spending it.

"Mr. Insull is doing anything in your contributions that you regard as against public morals, or, if told about, would subject you to public obloquy," Mr. Reed asked.

"No," Mr. Insull said.

"They were just straight, square contributions, my counsel."

"Then why don't you tell us about them?"

"I'm sorry not to be able to do that, but I think I should follow the advice of my counsel."

"With all due respect to your counsel, I think he is mistaken in his conclusions."

"You are a very distinguished lawyer, Senator, and if that question is opened up I may get beyond my depth. Therefore I shall cling to my life preserver, my counsel."

Mr. Reed finally led Mr. Insull into admitting a contribution to the Deane group.

Witness Falls
"When you made this contribution to Roy O. West you knew his organization was supporting Senator McKinley?"

"I did not know it when I made the contribution."

"Then you did make the contribution?" Mr. Reed asked with a smile.

"I take my hat off to you, Senator," Mr. Insull said, as he broke into laughter.

"Now, how much did you give?"

"I'm not going into that," Mr. Insull replied. "You see, I'm not used to being cross-examined. You are too smart for me."

'MISS STOUGHTON' IS MILES STANDISH KIN

Chosen to Act in Town's Bicentenary Celebration

Nearly 300 years after Israel Stoughton emigrated to America with the little company which founded Dorchester, Mass., part of which was set off in 1726 and named "Stoughton," in honor of Gov. William Stoughton, a youthful descendant of Miles Standish and of Elder Brewster, Miss Gwendolyn Standish has been chosen as "Miss Stoughton" for the town's bicentenary celebration late in August.

Miss Standish is of the tenth generation descended from Miles Standish and of the thirteenth in the Brewster line. She will complete her senior year in the Stoughton High School in 1927, is interested in sports and, perhaps most of all, in the striking historic associations of her illustrious forbears and the share they had in founding the earliest traditions of the American Nation.

Miss Standish was chosen as representative of the girlhood of present-day Stoughton by the official committee, and in such a capacity will have a considerable share in the festivities and exercises which will mark the intervening generations of social progress and economic development since the days of 1650 when the first settlers reached the countryside which was later to be known as Stoughton.

With the tonnage handled at the Boston Army Base terminal doubled during the current year, as compared with the previous 12 months, even further expansion of the commerce directed through the port of Boston is in sight, according to plans of the Boston Tidewater Terminals, Inc., which leases the Army Base from the United States Government.

To aid in the development of this trade, particularly through the Boston delegates of the chain of the Tidewater Terminals, comprising four large terminal properties in New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Boston, together with representatives of the Merchants Warehouse Company of Philadelphia, the Keystone Warehouse Company of Buffalo, met in this city in the first of a series of quarterly meetings.

At a luncheon at the Boston City Club at noon at which Mayor Nichols was a guest, reports of a continuing business were emphasized by numerous speakers, the progress that has been made in Boston receiving particular commendation.

Freight Tonnage 329,447

Capt. J. M. Hoffman, vice-president and general manager of the Boston branch, who presided, announced that 351 vessels had unloaded their cargoes at the Army Base during the last year, closing June 30, aggregating 524,477 tons of freight. He said that the business represented 65 more vessels than the year prior, and twice the tonnage. Captain Hoffman likewise made known the fact that a project has recently been completed which will add 30,000 tons more business to Boston in the near future, and that a constant effort is being made to attract commerce to this port which would not ordinarily be directed here.

Mayor Nichols had words of high praise for the service which the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company has rendered in building up the port of Boston. The Mayor gave assurance of the willingness of the city of Boston to co-operate in this trade expansion, and forecast substantial development. He expressed the view that New England is today reflecting a stable and sound optimism, which is in turn bringing about greater confidence and greater prosperity.

Shipping Leader Speaks

Addressing the meeting briefly, Harvey C. Miller of Philadelphia, president of the chain of Tidewater Terminals, said that the co-operation which Boston business men and city officials had given him and his associates in this undertaking of making the Army Base a successful shipping terminal was essentially responsible for achievements to date. He commended the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as one of the best-managed and most valuable of its kind in the country.

Other speakers addressed yesterday's luncheon gathering were Frank J. Davis, manager of the maritime association; Harry H. Higgins of the Wiggins Warehouse of Boston; J. E. McGrath of the New Haven Railroad, and Samuel Spear of the Massachusetts Warehouse Company, all of whom were members of the luncheon party.

Among those at the luncheon were Harvey C. Miller, president; W. B. McKenney of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer; and William H. Patrick Jr., traffic solicitor of the chain of Tidewater Terminals; J. M. Hoffman, vice-president, and general manager; Hugh F. Donnelly, superintendent, and L. J. Coughlin, traffic manager, all of Boston; G. W. Green and W. M. O'Connor of New York; Charles Johnston and Vincent McCabe of Boston; Charles Kero of New York; George M. Richardson, E. W. Godley, all of Philadelphia; J. A. Moore and Thomas Stark of Norfolk, Va.; William J. Bishop, general superintendent of the Keystone Warehouse Company, Buffalo; William McCarthy of the United States Shipping Board, Washington.

FARM SHOP COUNCIL HELD AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 5 (Special)—The summer conference on agricultural education is being continued today at Massachusetts Agricultural College with sessions, meetings, a question box and motion pictures. Yesterday's program opened with an address by Paul W. Viles, supervisor of placement training at the college, on problems in placing specially trained students for additional work in the summer.

Following by a farm shop conference and judging contest. Reports were submitted by the mathematics and English committees.

The morning session was concluded with an address by A. E. Getman, New York State director of agricultural education, on part-time education in agriculture. In the afternoon a tour was made of various farms in the vicinity. Last night the annual business meeting was held, and the annual election of officers.

Senator, I do not control any of the corporations, I operate, the witness replied. "My holdings do not exceed 10 per cent in any one com-

TO SHORTEN ROUTE TO SOUTH SHORE

Street Commissioners Plan Widening of Morton Street

Plans for taking private land in Dorchester between Manchester Street and Washington to widen and straighten Morton Street were announced yesterday by the board of street commissioners who added that this will serve as a valuable link to connect the Fenway system with the South Shore.

This announcement was made by the commissioners at the formal hearing held yesterday in City Hall Annex. The commissioners stated that of the available appropriation but \$10,000 remained and that this will be devoted to securing the improved route from Manchester Street to Washington and that with the balance work on the southern end of the street will be resumed and be continued toward Codman Street as far as possible.

The street commissioners said that they will hasten the improvements to the extent of the funds available under provision of the law passed by the Legislature. The opening of the stretch from the West Roxbury to the Fenway will be a means for facilitating in that part of the city.

While Mr. Webb will be going to Rome for three years of study in the academy, George L. Lynch of Ames, Ia., and Kenneth H. Newton of Providence, R. I., both of whom received degrees of master of landscape

With the election of Richard Karl Weibel of Long Beach, N. Y., to the Prize of Rome fellowship in landscape architecture in the American Academy in Rome, which was recently announced, the Harvard University School of Landscape Architecture will have three of its recent graduates in Europe this fall on fellowships for advanced study and research in the planning of parks, estates and communities.

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MISS STOUGHTON IS MILES STANDISH KIN

Chosen to Act in Town's Bicentenary Celebration

Nearly 300 years after Israel Stoughton emigrated to America with the little company which founded Dorchester, Mass., part of which was set off in 1726 and named "Stoughton," in honor of Gov. William Stoughton, a youthful descendant of Miles Standish and of Elder Brewster, Miss Gwendolyn Standish has been chosen as "Miss Stoughton" for the town's bicentenary celebration late in August.

Miss Standish is of the tenth generation descended from Miles Standish and of the thirteenth in the Brewster line. She will complete her senior year in the Stoughton High School in 1927, is interested in sports and, perhaps most of all, in the striking historic associations of her illustrious forbears and the share they had in founding the earliest traditions of the American Nation.

Miss Standish was chosen as representative of the girlhood of present-day Stoughton by the official committee, and in such a capacity will have a considerable share in the festivities and exercises which will mark the intervening generations of social progress and economic development since the days of 1650 when the first settlers reached the countryside which was later to be known as Stoughton.

With the tonnage handled at the Boston Army Base terminal doubled during the current year, as compared with the previous 12 months, even further expansion of the commerce directed through the port of Boston is in sight, according to plans of the Boston Tidewater Terminals, Inc., which leases the Army Base from the United States Government.

To aid in the development of this trade, particularly through the Boston delegates of the chain of the Tidewater Terminals, comprising four large terminal properties in New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Boston, together with representatives of the Merchants Warehouse Company of Philadelphia, the Keystone Warehouse Company of Buffalo, met in this city in the first of a series of quarterly meetings.

At a luncheon at the Boston City Club at noon at which Mayor Nichols was a guest, reports of a continuing business were emphasized by numerous speakers, the progress that has been made in Boston receiving particular commendation.

Freight Tonnage 329,447

Capt. J. M. Hoffman, vice-president and general manager of the Boston branch, who presided, announced that 351 vessels had unloaded their cargoes at the Army Base during the last year, closing June 30, aggregating 524,477 tons of freight. He said that the business represented 65 more vessels than the year prior, and twice the tonnage. Captain Hoffman likewise made known the fact that a project has recently been completed which will add 30,000 tons more business to Boston in the near future, and that a constant effort is being made to attract commerce to this port which would not ordinarily be directed here.

Mayor Nichols had words of high praise for the service which the Boston Tidewater Terminal Company has rendered in building up the port of Boston. The Mayor gave assurance of the willingness of the city of Boston to co-operate in this trade expansion, and forecast substantial development. He expressed the view that New England is today reflecting a stable and sound optimism, which is in turn bringing about greater confidence and greater prosperity.

Shipping Leader Speaks

Addressing the meeting briefly, Harvey C. Miller of Philadelphia, president of the chain of Tidewater Terminals, said that the co-operation which Boston business men and city officials had given him and his associates in this undertaking of making the Army Base a successful shipping terminal was essentially responsible for achievements to date. He commended the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as one of the best-managed and most valuable of its kind in the country.

Other speakers addressed yesterday's luncheon gathering were Frank J. Davis, manager of the maritime association; Harry H. Higgins of the Wiggins Warehouse of Boston; J. E. McGrath of the New Haven Railroad, and Samuel Spear of the Massachusetts Warehouse Company, all of whom were members of the luncheon party.

Among those at the luncheon were Harvey C. Miller, president; W. B. McKenney of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer; and William H. Patrick Jr., traffic solicitor of the chain of Tidewater Terminals; J. M. Hoffman, vice-president, and general manager; Hugh F. Donnelly, superintendent, and L. J. Coughlin, traffic manager, all of Boston; G. W. Green and W. M. O'Connor of New York; Charles Johnston and Vincent McCabe of Boston; Charles Kero of New York; George M. Richardson, E. W. Godley, all of Philadelphia; J. A. Moore and Thomas Stark of Norfolk, Va.; William J. Bishop, general superintendent of the Keystone Warehouse Company, Buffalo; William McCarthy of the United States Shipping Board, Washington.

FARM SHOP COUNCIL HELD AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 5 (Special)—The summer conference on agricultural education is being continued today at Massachusetts Agricultural College with sessions, meetings, a question box and motion pictures. Yesterday's program opened with an address by Paul W. Viles, supervisor of placement training at the college, on problems in placing specially trained students for additional work in the summer.

Following by a farm shop conference and judging contest. Reports were submitted by the mathematics and English committees.

The morning session was concluded with an address by A. E. Getman, New York State director of agricultural education, on part-time education in agriculture. In the afternoon a tour was made of various farms in the vicinity. Last night the annual business meeting was held, and the annual election of officers.

Senator, I do not control any of the corporations, I operate, the witness replied. "My holdings do not exceed 10 per cent in any one com-

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STATE CONTESTS ROUSE INTEREST

Both Parties Alert, With Rivalry Keen, for Coming Primaries

Interest in the Republican and Democratic party primaries on Sept. 14, now less than six weeks distant, is waxing rapidly because of the tri-cornered contest for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, for the auditorship and county rivalries for district attorneyships and other offices. In Boston the overshadowing race is that for the party nomination for district attorney, the indications today point that the list of entrants to the contest is complete.

Eight candidates, in all, are entered. Seven seek the Democratic nomination, one the Republican, while one of the Democrats, Thomas C. O'Brien, now district attorney and seeking re-election, asks the Republican nomination as well as that of the Democrats. The entry of Charles G. Keene of Ward 20, and president of the Boston City Council, for the Republican nomination for district attorney is expected to make Mr. O'Brien's double nomination much more difficult to obtain this year than it was three years ago.

Other Candidates Reported

Other district attorney contests are reported. Three more men who seek the office of district attorney in the western district, now held by Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield, announced themselves today. H. Newton Joyner, attorney of Pittsfield said he would seek the Republican nomination, while W. A. Granfield and J. Lyman Gray, attorneys of this city, entered the field for the Democratic nomination.

Joshua Dearborn, former city solicitor, and Charles R. Clason, now assistant district attorney, both of Boston, have previously announced their candidacy for the Republican nomination. Mr. Wright has become a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in Congress in the First District to oppose Allen T. Treadway, incumbent of Stockbridge.

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, was in Pittsfield yesterday to interview Mr. Wright. He is planning to talk also with Mr. Treadway.

The Democrats added two more unopposed places on their state ticket yesterday when John Hall of West Springfield withdrew as a candidate for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor and announced his candidacy for his party nomination for representative in Congress in the Second District. The Republican will oppose in Henry D. Bowles, incumbent Joseph R. May of Westfield is now unopposed as his party's candidate for the second place on the state ticket.

New Candidates in Field

John W. McCormack, Democratic candidate for nomination in the Twelfth Congressional District, yesterday filed sufficient signatures in the office of the Boston election commissioners to secure the printing of his name on the primary ballot.

James A. Gallivan of South Boston, Representative in Congress from the Twelfth District, addressed a meeting of his district campaign committee last night at the Essex Hotel.

Joseph J. Mulhern, member of the State House of Representatives, yesterday filed papers for the Democratic nomination for the Sixth District, from the Seventh Suffolk District, or wards 12, 13 and 14.

Vincent Brogan of Boston, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, yesterday took out papers

for the State Senate in the Second Suffolk District.

This year independent candidates must file their papers with the election commission by Sept. 3 and at the State House by Sept. 7. The primary will be held Sept. 14. The last moment for filing signatures of registered voters on nomination papers for any office to be contested in the primary is at 5 o'clock next Friday.

PROTEST CHARGE ON GRAPE CARS

Dealers Say Demurrage Cost Must Be Added to Retail Price

Declaring that the extra charge of \$10 per car per day, assessed on carloads of grapes received at Boston by the three railroads terminating in this city will add just that much to the retail cost of the grapes, a large group of fruit and produce dealers of Boston have filed objections, and will voice their reasons for objecting at a conference with representatives of the three roads at the rooms of the New England Freight Association in the South Station, Boston, tomorrow.

Railroads bringing the grapes to Boston from California, the middle West, and New York State, put the charge into effect in order to expedite the release of railroad equipment and clear the freight charge, so that other cars may be brought in for discharge. The \$10 charge becomes effective for every car that remains in a yard more than 72 hours. The first 72 hours is free time, but consignees frequently find it convenient to hold the car in the yard for longer periods.

Shipments of grapes are just beginning to arrive at Boston according to officials of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. As many as six cars a day are now coming in and the number will increase daily as the season advances until the peak movement is reached in September when about 50 cars a day come in. The ruling of the railroads relative to the extra charge which is known as a track storage charge applies only to this season of the year and expires Dec. 15. Grapes received yesterday have had the grapes direct from the freight cars, a practice to which the railroads object on the grounds that it adds to the congestion in freight yards. It is pointed out by railroad men.

ELECT COMMANDER BYRD

Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, was made an honorary member of the Union Boat Club at a meeting held in the club house in Mount Vernon Street last night. Commander Byrd addressed the members on his flight to the North Pole. Motion pictures were shown to illustrate the talk. The Byrd expedition was held at Salem, Mass., last night. Following a luncheon a program of athletic events were held. More than 200 members of the Kiwanis Club were present.

MASONS AT NORUMBEGA

Approximately 1000 persons attended the evening of the Norumbega Fair yesterday, several South Shore Masonic bodies. The lodges represented were: Quincy, Rural, Manet, Theodore Roosevelt, Atlantic, St. Stephen, Wollaston and Quincy Commandery, Knights Templars.

WOMEN WHO WON AWARD

The men who qualified for the final competition and received honorable mention in the award were R. A. Ogan of Iowa State College, who entered the Harvard graduate school, and Carol Fulkerson of Marion, Ia., and Thomas Drees of Caxias, Brazil, both of whom received degrees of M. L. A. at Harvard this year. Mr. Fulkerson did his work for his bachelor's degree at Iowa State College, and Mr. Drees obtained his bachelor's degree at Ohio State University.

The final competition in which Mr. Webb convinced the jury of his qualifications for the Prize of Rome covered a period of four weeks. The contestants each drew designs for a memorial park, for which a topographic map was given. The work included plans, working drawings, sketches in oil, water color, dry point and charcoal, and a written report. According to Professor Pray, the work done by the four contestants this year is understood to have been the best brought forth in any of the competitions of which this is the fourth held at intervals of three years.

The fellowship in landscape architecture as a part of the American Academy in Rome was established through the initiative of the American Society of Landscape Architects about 12 years ago, when Professor Pray was president of the society and chairman of its committee on education. The academy includes three three-year fellowships awarded annually in each of the arts of architecture, sculpture and painting, two in landscape architecture and one in music.

The second of the fellowships in landscape architecture was awarded

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STOUGHTON BELL TO AID LAW FUND

Bostonian Heads Tri-State Work for Harvard's Campaign for \$5,000,000

Appointment of Stoughton Bell of Boston as chairman of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut committee in the \$5,000,000 campaign now being organized and to be launched in October by the Harvard Law School,

Burgess Predicts Surprise for World

MISS GERTRUDE EDERLE is going to surprise the world in her English Channel attempt this month, her trainer, William Bur-

He said last night she is in fine condition and that, given good weather, he hopes that she will be able to beat all Channel records.

United States open crown in the men's play-off of the open tournaments of major importance and record, winning 24 of them. Thus he emerged triumphant on an average of better than once in every three attempts. Effortless, he has won a title from every country except Canada. He has won the championship of the Professional Golfers' Association of America for the past three years, and will defend his title in September at the Embassy Club, Long Island.

WIRE TO TRY CHANNEL AGAIN
OVER. Eng. Aug. 5 (AP)—Miss Claire Barrett of New Rochelle, N. Y., is within 100 miles of winning the English Channel Tuesday, probably challenge the channel again in mid-September, after her training cruise yesterday. Miss Barrett, who was injured in her gallant attempt by fog on June 2nd, had been told that if she makes channel swimmers, will make a record showing on her second attempt, which predicted.

BOWDIE WINS LEAGUE ON CUP
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—The Portsmouth Sevens defeated Edward B. Murphy, 17-year-old veteran, 5-1 and in the final round

and the World

...ent Liners.

Honolulu, Japan, China,
Egypt, Italy, France. A
Boston and New York.

...ent President Liner. Large
A. A world-famous cuisine,
including accommodations and
what it costs you to live at
local steamship or railroad

Ship Line
Boston, Mass.



etting Paint

CARMOTE

**WARNISHES, ENAMELS
AND
FINISHES**

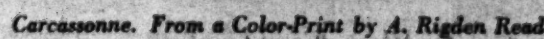
ON COMPANY
Branch and Paints
BOSTON, MASS.

Memories Recorded by the Sun

People who inveigh against machines in general seldom include this one in their condemnation. At one time, to be sure, it was asserted that the camera would have an unfavorable effect upon painting, but the time is past and no other charge is forthcoming. For many models we go on paying year in and year out, and wise men have not yet decided whether their total cost, which is not to be estimated in money alone or even chiefly, is not greater than the cost of the pictures which the camera costs a few dollars only, and, although it must, of course, be filled with film, this is as nothing as com-

The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Der Herald der Christian Science
Le Herald de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

How often during the long past
men and women must have longed
for some unimaginable means of
lifting fast the few moments of
their lives to the level of the
eternity of that attainment in face or
power, in sky or tree, or, better still,
in perfect harmony between these
things and our own. I cannot
begin to imagine that we of this
age are not, in this respect, actually
farther from it than we were. I
think we now possess those means.
I was wisely said that "to preserve
the past is half an immortality." The
oldest camera enables us to do this.
We can take a picture of a scene
and lay it down a series of stepping-stones
which at any time we may cross
a stream of the years. O. S.



Pauline Pearl Strachan.

Beyond the village we came to a
 stretch of no-man's land by the
 canal, a well-known camping-ground
 the Romasas. Here the caravan
 camped, and here, on the day grow-
 ing over the tents of the Egyptian
 and scorching their fires under the
 stillness, here grazed their horses,
 and here, on the sunny stretch of
 a common, gambolled and frolicked
 the children.
 Here all day long I could wander
 the river, the broad Wakhondah,
 along the low-path by the canal,
 on the high hills that rise back
 from the village, here I frequently
 gazed, and here I saw the tent
 of King Walle-ye's Pasha all in
 view, as I could from their crests.

One night as I did wander,
When corn begins to shoot,
I sat me down to ponder,
Upon an auld tree root;
Auld Ayr ran by before me,
And bicker'd to the seas;
A cushat crooded o'er me,
That echo'd through the trees.

—Robert Burns.

constitutional oath of office to President Washington. To me it was a picture of the most solemn historical act which New York or any other place in the world ever had witnessed. When the little clerk in the naturalization office handed me my

...and then later on as they
go with glee on the top of the
pine cocks.

...neath our feet,—starting from
a slip of hay—a fairy from
the wings of a disturbed. His soft
and his wings are decorated by the
makers to be a sure sign of con-
fidence the weather; and so we feel
warmly. But he seems dubious
our intentions and with premonitions
on and springs seeks another
farther out.

...and above our heads rise and dip
flying circles those sweet
of summer, the ever-welcome
fluffs.

I used to love the paraphernalia of my writing seasons: the thin rice paper in long rolls; the ink-stone with its hollowed well for water in which one moistened the stick of perfumed ink before rubbing up a supply on the stone; and the dust hair brushes held daintily between thumb and forefinger, and shaped to a point between the lips. Whenever I see a Japanese writing now, I can still taste reminiscently the sweet, gritty flavor of the ink on my brush.—Theodore Geffroy, in "An Immigrant in Japan."

Under His Vine
Translated for The Christian Science Monitor
The pomp of the Persians I loathe

Within a space of three hours I have observed a beautiful sunset, an afterglow, twilight with a storm brewing, stars and night overhead; then the seed of water, lighted by crisp . . . flashes and bringing the noise of Niagara; to be followed by calm night again, the stars returning to see their reflections in the desert pools. But the observer had the advantage of a view embracing one hundred miles. . . . The wonders of the heavens passed around him in full circle—Leo Crane, in "Indians of the Ancestral Desert."

Publisher's Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

TIRE CONCERNS
NOW ENJOYING
HEAVY DEMANDOperating Schedules of Big
Companies at Highest
Point of Year

AKRON, O., Aug. 5.—Operating schedules of major rubber companies in the Akron district this week call for heavier tire production than for this year. Recent total output in fact, has been close to the record levels last year at this time.

Although most plants were partly shut down during first week of July, between 10 per cent and 15 per cent more tires were manufactured and sold in that month than in June. Gains also have been reported the last few weeks in mechanical rubber goods business, indicating a larger demand for various rubber articles from other industries.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is leading all competitors and will maintain a daily production schedule this week of close to 45,000 tires a day at its Akron plant alone. This is the largest number of tires ever manufactured in a single plant. Before the end of the month the company expects to be turning out nearly 50,000 tires a day here.

Smaller plants at capacity. Production is also being increased at B. F. Goodrich, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and Miller Rubber Company plants on an average of 10 per cent.

Among the medium-sized and smaller companies, General, Seiberling, India, Mohawk and Star plants are especially busy. Officials report they are running at full capacity.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to gauge somewhat the effect of the recent tire price cuts. The majority of rubber company executives feel that lower prices have stimulated sales in the retail field fully as much as was expected by the most optimistic inventories, which were rather high at the end of the first half of the year, are being rapidly depleted. Some companies even report they are getting behind on orders from dealers.

Crude Rubber Outlook. An easier crude rubber market is expected in the near future as a result of the failure of British interests to impose new restrictions on rubber production during the quarter beginning Aug. 1. In accordance with the Government regulations, the price of rubber must average 21 pence or more during a quarter to insure standard 100 per cent production. The average price for the quarter ended July 31 was 21.02 pence.

No sharp decline in rubber is anticipated, however, because Akron brokers report they have some larger orders for rubber at a price just under the market. Many manufacturers have postponed contracting for rubber shipments for the last half until the restriction issue for the next quarter has been settled.

The situation in Akron has been tense for some time. Most rubber manufacturers, including Harvey S. Firestone, anticipated restriction. Firestone had warned of a rubber shortage this quarter if rubber production were limited to 80 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: New York
Call money 4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper 4 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans 4 1/2%
Indiv. com'l loans 4 1/2%
Bar silver in New York 25 1/2
Bar silver in London 25 1/2
Bar gold in London 100 1/2
Mexican dollars 47 1/2

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges \$36,000,000
Year ago today \$36,000,000
Balances \$1,000,000,000
Year ago today \$1,000,000,000
F. R. bank credit \$1,000,000,000

Acceptance Market
30 days 4 1/2%
60 days 4 1/2%
90 days 4 1/2%
120 days 4 1/2%
180 days 4 1/2%
240 days 4 1/2%
360 days 4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:
Atlanta 4%
Boston 4%
Chicago 4%
Cleveland 4%
Dallas 4%
Denver 4%
Detroit 4%
Houston 4%
Kansas City 4%
Los Angeles 4%
Memphis 4%
Minneapolis 4%
New York 4%
Philadelphia 4%
Portland 4%
San Francisco 4%
St. Louis 4%
St. Paul 4%
Tulsa 4%
Wash. 4%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the previous figures:
Sterling 4.84 1/2
Cable 4.84 1/2
Demand 4.84 1/2
Paris 16.45 1/2
Brussels 40.45 1/2
Amsterdam 16.45 1/2
London 4.84 1/2
Geneva 4.84 1/2
Basel 4.84 1/2
Zurich 4.84 1/2
Bern 4.84 1/2
Vienna 4.84 1/2
Budapest 4.84 1/2
Prague 4.84 1/2
Bratislava 4.84 1/2
Warsaw 4.84 1/2
Lodz 4.84 1/2
Katowice 4.84 1/2
Cologne 4.84 1/2
Frankfurt 4.84 1/2
Munich 4.84 1/2
Hamburg 4.84 1/2
Berlin 4.84 1/2
Dresden 4.84 1/2
Leipzig 4.84 1/2
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Stettin 4.84 1/2
Potsdam 4.84 1/2
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EDITORIALS

It may not always be just to judge a government by the economic conditions of the country, but due to the unusual characteristic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Russia must today stand adjudged in no small degree by such a measure. The attempt to destroy capitalism within that

Will Russia Adopt Further Reforms?

country brought about such a condition that the Soviet authorities determined upon what they call "the new economic policy." No matter what their excuse was, no matter how the new order is explained away, it is, notwithstanding, in effect a form of state capitalism, an effort to substitute state ownership for private ownership, to substitute state monopoly for private competition. The success of the new policy must be measured by the economic change which has been wrought within the country during the past few years under its administration, and if it can be said that the new program has been successful, then it might be acknowledged that the present Government of Russia is successful.

That the new economic policy has not been entirely successful is attested to by the new opposition which has broken out among the Soviets, which has been rather concretely reported in recent dispatches from Moscow. This opposition is said to stand for a rationalization of industry (meaning the adoption of industrial efficiency), a slackening of the activity of the Communist Internationale (which has been the chief obstacle to the renewal of diplomatic relationships abroad), a reconciliation with foreign capitalists (which it is hoped will result in the acquisition of cheap manufactured necessities). To an outsider the plans outlined by the opposition are reasonable enough, and it is even prophesied by observers within the Russian borders that it would not be surprising to see the Administration adopt a part, if not all, of the reforms outlined.

The Soviets are inclined to claim success for their experiment by calling attention to the considerable gains in trade and industry since the revolution. They point to the great havoc wrought by the war and by the tremendous destruction of property which they found difficult to repair because of the "boycott" by the "capitalistic" world. They claim that in 1920 the industrial output of the country was 14.6 per cent of the 1913 output of the country. During the last five years, however, the country has made greater progress than during any similar period in its history. The industrial output for the year 1924-25, they claim, had increased to 72 per cent of the 1913 total. It is necessary to accept the Soviet figures as the most authentic, since there is no other agency from which accurate statistics on Russia can be obtained today. European authorities are inclined to believe that these statistics are, notwithstanding, as truthful as any governmental statistics.

Accepting these reports as true, we must recognize that Russia today has approximately 140,000,000 inhabitants. The foreign trade officially is reckoned at \$650,000,000 in value, inclusive of both exports and imports. This trade is considerably less than what it was during 1913, and when the difference in costs is considered, the discrepancy is still more apparent. But during the period since the revolution the population of Russia has greatly increased, and during this period the normal trades of all countries of the world have grown. Therefore, it must be realized that the immediate problem of Russia today is to double her trade, even before it may be claimed that normality has been regained.

Therefore, it may be true that a tremendous improvement was recorded during the past five years, but that improvement was made under the lash of an emergency. A still greater improvement must be made through a similar motive. Not until her trade and commerce have reached a point nearer a recognizable normal will the world be in a position to adjudge the efficiency of the Soviet Government. Herein is the greater chance for the success of the present opposition. If they fight for reforms which are plainly necessary for the economic life of the country, they have reasonable hope that the Administration will absorb their planks and not expel them. The best of the argument so far is not with the Administration.

According to a statement recently made by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, college entrances during the last two or three years have shown a marked decrease in the number of young people from the farms. It is significant that during this same period there has

American Farms and American Farmers

been a considerable increase in the total registration at colleges and universities, indicating the existence of more prosperous conditions in the centers of population than in the agricultural districts. The farmers themselves have made no secret of their own difficulties. Perhaps those who have been told or have read of the serious problems which they have been forced to meet have not taken the matter seriously. There is a disposition to believe, or to pretend to believe, that the farmers are never willing to content themselves even with reasonable prosperity.

But it may be said of the average American farmer of this period, as it could have been said of the farmers of a half century ago, that they will not permit any fancied embarrassment or any temporary lack of a fair measure of prosperity, to interfere with the education of the boys and girls of the farm. From the rural districts there has been, until recent years, a steady and almost uninterrupted flow of students to the normal schools, universities, agricultural colleges and all other institutions of learning. It is from the farms, quite largely, that the recruits who have filled the ranks of the professions have come. We find them today at the bar, on the bench, in the pulpit, in the

editorial rooms of newspapers and magazines, and holding responsible positions in colleges and universities.

So it is, unquestionably, a matter demanding more than passing thought or comment that this tide of recruits has been checked or lessened at its source. Secretary Jardine says truly that the Nation needs a well-trained rural youth. The need is not simply that the educated and trained farm boy or girl may return, bringing some measure of culture and some new art to the neighborhood. This need does exist, and it must be more fully met. But the greater need is that of the Nation as a whole.

It is not a simple matter for the ambitious young farmer of today to go out, single-handed, and make his way through college. His father and grandfather may have done this in their day, but their courage and resources would be taxed to the limit if they were to attempt that feat under present-day economic conditions. Everywhere along the line the cost has been multiplied, not once, but twice and thrice. The barriers interposed are insurmountable, almost, without money.

There is little need to emphasize the fact that the situation is one which must in some way be cleared up. Existing inequalities, if the Secretary's analysis is correct, will, unless corrected, gradually undermine the foundations upon which rest the structures to which the American people point with confidence and pride. The greatest danger faced by any free people, it may be said, is that by some unfair or uneconomic distribution of benefits and privileges there may be created and fostered, first an undemocratic class consciousness, and finally an actual class barrier. It is, broadly speaking, only in the impartial provision for mass education, even in the institutions of higher learning, that this perilous reef in the course of national progress can be avoided.

It is not so many years ago that the bad manners of visiting foreigners formed a favorite theme for humorists in the American press. How changed the situation, now that the President of the United States finds it necessary to express the hope that traveling Americans will refrain from certain ex-

Manners at Home and Abroad

travagances of conduct which have irritated observers in London and Paris!

The visiting Englishman who attended the opera in New York's gilded "diamond horse-shoe" disappeared from the American social environment long since. Matthew Arnold's famous comment to his wife when served with buckwheat cakes at breakfast in a hospitable home, "Try one of these. They aren't half nasty, you know," has passed into history. Even the condescension which Lowell noted in foreigners is no longer visible to grate on American sensibilities. When in America they are affability itself, but in their native countries they look with cold scorn on the visiting American, and discuss his barbarisms in their newspapers to such a degree as should certainly boost the sales of books of etiquette on the western side of the water. Indeed, the shoe of international bad manners is emphatically on the American foot nowadays.

Still it may be worth considering whether this growing prevalence of bad manners in public is wholly American. We doubt whether any nation has a monopoly of it. Rather it springs in every country from the fact that individuals of classes that two score years ago were, for one reason or another, kept chiefly to themselves, are now very much in public evidence.

It isn't because of American influence that scenes have been enacted in the British House of Commons that would have been unthinkable forty years ago. In the United States the enterprise of Mr. Henry Ford has not created a special school of bad manners, but it has certainly enabled innumerable persons who give no thought to social amenities to exhibit themselves in places and under conditions which before the advent of the inexpensive car were denied them.

In the same way the new distribution of wealth in the United States has sent as tourists to European countries numbers of persons whose idea of a good time is a combination of ostentation, jazz and arrogance. It was not an American with any sense of the background of French life and achievement who plastered his trunks with French bank notes to show his contempt for the franc. It cannot be any Frenchman with knowledge whatsoever of the historic affection of the United States for France, and of the readiness with which the youth of America rushed to the defense of that country in the Great War, who would be guilty today of applying the epithet "Shylock" to the American Government.

National sensitiveness makes of international bad manners a positive menace to the world's peace. The vulgarian may display his vulgarity at home, harming nobody, even though he offend and irritate his neighbors. But in foreign lands he is taken as a type of his fellow citizens—a fact which they resent, together with the comments of the foreign press on his performances. It is a pity that President Coolidge's appeal to his people cannot be repeated by like adjurations from foreign authorities to their own. But it is even more a pity that neither in the American case, nor in any other, are the tendencies to vulgarity and rudeness, and to international offensiveness, likely to be curbed even by presidential rebukes.

Information in regard to the rapid growth of expenditures of money in United States Senate nominating primaries, made public by the Senate committee's investigations in Pennsylvania and Illinois, has focused attention on the subject. The enormous increase in the funds spent in these contests in the few years since the country was startled by the revelations of the Newberry campaign has led even partisan leaders and partisan newspapers to

"Getting Out the Vote" at the Primaries

discuss it. They admit the dangers involved, and either lay the blame for it all at the doors of the primary system or ask rather helplessly, "What are we going to do about it?" with the implied confession that nothing can be done.

If political leaders and newspapers persist in this attitude, it would seem to be advisable for the people themselves to begin studying the situation, become familiar with its essential elements, and decide whether the problem shall be solved with more wisdom and courage than are displayed by those who throw up their hands and advise a policy of weakly drifting with the tide.

Is it true that the primary system itself is responsible for the spending of huge sums of money by candidates for election, either to the Senate or elsewhere? The favorite explanation of those who blame the primaries for present conditions, which they offer as an excuse for the use of vast sums, is that such expenditures are necessary in order "to get out the vote." Leaving aside the questions whether the sums spent in Pennsylvania and Illinois were used legitimately or honestly simply to "get out the vote," and whether the expenditures actually did "get out the vote," the partisan excuse made touches the heart of the whole matter for the public to consider.

"Getting out the vote" covers the whole problem of nominations for office in a democracy. If the vote does not "come out" in order to express the will of the people as to the character and abilities of those whom they wish to elect to do their public business, it really makes no difference what system of nominating machinery is used—convention or primary. If a large proportion of the voters do not use whatever nominating machinery is in vogue, that machinery will inevitably fall into the hands of self-seeking leaders who will use the system for their own ends through a trained organization of followers and with a minimum of consideration for honest and efficient performance of public service.

A little refreshing of the public's memory will reveal what happened to the old "convention" system of nominations and why the people finally discarded it and resolved to experiment with and extend the "primary" method. The trouble with the abandoned machinery was simply that the people did not use it. They took little or no part in the choice of delegates to conventions, town, city, county, state, or national. It was a case solely of the vote not "coming out."

If the people once realize that the recent disclosures show chiefly that they themselves have been indifferent to their own interests and have allowed the primary system to be used, not for the public welfare, but mainly for private ambition and gain, will it not be sensible for them to abandon the neglect that is responsible for the present situation, take the nominating machinery into their own hands, correct it where it is faulty, but not throw it away blindly; choose some other system, and then let that, too, fall into the hands of those who will use it chiefly for their own benefit?

Let the people themselves "get out" their own votes, and it will not be necessary to spend millions of dollars to do so.

Editorial Notes

Not everyone knows that although the Congress of the United States adjourned on July 3, the talking continued until July 16, according to the Congressional Record, while the printing of speeches listed as "extension of remarks" cost the Government between \$18,000 and \$19,000. These speeches are designated "phantoms," and many and varied are the subjects treated therein. Their range is described by one publication, as from agricultural relief to the tariff, the Mammoth Cave to prohibition, and the boll weevil to Sunday blue laws for the District of Columbia. One unuttered address that cost nearly \$1500 was mainly a long list of roll calls, in various Congresses, on prohibition, the tariff, agricultural relief, child labor, alien property, taxation, foreign debts, railroads, and numerous other classes of legislation. It is said that the printing of the names alone in this "speech" cost the Government in excess of \$1300. Many of these silent efforts are, it appears, frankly political, one Representative going so far as to aver that every person knows that the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law was written by the paid lobbyists of the special interests.

Despite the fact that motorcars are on the increase in Dublin, Ire., as elsewhere, the number of carriage horses entered this year in the Royal Horse Show of that city exceeded last year's entries. The same was true of the number of tradesmen's outfits which competed on the last day of the show, in accordance with a custom of long standing. And here is an interesting feature of the latter situation: The Royal Dublin Society, which manages the show, has been so successful in encouraging tradesmen to keep their horses finely groomed and to treat them consistently with kindness that all that is necessary in the majority of instances is to do a little extra currying to make them available for entry in the show. This year, by the way, the blaze of color in the costumes of the lady visitors is said to have challenged even pre-war exhibitions. Little by little, but steadily and surely, every mark of the war is being obliterated from consciousness.

A wise step has been taken by the City Council of Salem, Mass., in doing its utmost to protect the original Indian deed of the city against further assaults of time, by having it placed in a specially constructed safe. For nearly three-quarters of a century it has been hanging in a glass frame on the walls of the council chamber, but the city government finally decided to have a photograph taken for this exposure, and to put the invaluable document itself away in safe keeping. The deed tells that on Oct. 11, 1686, the Indians formally turned over to the town a large tract of land "in consideration of y^e full and just sum of 20 pounds." On this tract of land Salem, Peabody and Danvers are now built, and the assessed value of the section is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000, 000.

Appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council

OUTWARDLY it is not, perhaps, very striking, this final Court of Appeal for an Empire. The dim half-light of a foggy London morning struggles through the upper windows of the chamber of Whitehall where it sits, shining uncertainly down on paneled and book-lined walls and a maze of light oak benches and tables.

There is but little of pomp or insignia to be seen: the carved royal arms crown the paneling at one end, and the ushers who move silently about bringing papers and books as they are required wear a sober livery not unlike evening dress: but that is all.

It is, indeed, easy to see that a judicial inquiry is in progress, because of the wigs and gowns of the advocates; but the court itself, three grave and elderly gentlemen, sit round a plain semicircular table, on the same level as everyone else, in ordinary morning dress. Facing them is a large square box of oak, with two small benches in the front of it, from which the counsel engaged in the case being tried advance in turn with their papers to a red-covered reading-desk facing the court to put forward their contentions.

They employ no rhetoric and make no declamations; their quiet narrative and argument flow on swiftly and unemotionally so as to be almost inaudible at the back of the room. Behind them on cross-benches sit other advocates, waiting for their turn or reporting or merely listening to the argument; and outside the box (for it is reserved for counsel) on yet more benches sit the solicitors and a mingled crowd of students and clerks.

On the benches and on the floor are bundles of weighty law reports and textbooks, bound together with webbing and marked with little slips of paper, the heavy artillery of precedent and authority to be brought into action if the front line of submission seems to be wavering.

An outsider, unversed in the ways and history of the court, might be excused if he were disappointed in what seemed to him a monotone of almost listless formality; the low, infrequent questions of the court and their half-heard decisions, the passionless, conversational tones of the advocates, and the disinterested attention of the on-lookers seem to blend into one with the plain, neutral-colored chamber, the heavy, stolid furnishings, and the gray light outside.

But in reality it needs little knowledge of the court's history and functions to fill the somber chamber with color. These three gentlemen, among the most experienced and able lawyers of their day, irrespective of nationality, are understanding and grasping in a few short hours, sometimes in a few minutes, with questions upon which courts of able men elsewhere have differed, and deciding upon them with such judgment that no small proportion of a far-flung world is still willing to refer its disputes to their arbitrament in the last instance.

To them and to that one chamber in a northern island come suitors from the ends of the earth, from places as far apart as the plains of India and the snows of Hudson Bay, as varied as the hills of New Zealand and the quaysides of Hong Kong, with their immensely diverse questions of local law, be it Indian or Dutch or French or Maltese, or their far-reaching appeals against the validity of some local enactment.

With that knowledge, the size and location of the court room becomes an insignificant trifle; the scene is inevitably a map of the world with that one plain table at its center. "He therefore appeals to His Majesty." The formal

words roll back the centuries: so might a dusty suitor of 800 years ago, driven from his Northumbrian farm by the retainers of his powerful neighbor, and in despair of local justice spurring hot-foot to where the King rested upon his travels, have addressed the swarthy knights and cloaked and furred wise men of the Norman King's Council, the direct predecessors of the grave gentlemen in frock-coats to whom they are now spoken.

There was great need, then and in the succeeding centuries, of the Council's justice, when men would come to the Assizes with great roils of armed men "plus sembler pur venter bataille quel al assise," as the contemporary report puts it; and that later development of the Council, the Court of Star Chamber (there are no stars painted upon the ceiling of the chamber now) despite its reputation for savage sentences, was a popular court and can hardly have been, it would seem, so fierce as its enemies have painted it.

There must surely have been a smile upon at any rate some of the faces when in the year of grace 1613 there stood before a special committee of the Council—an archbishop, a duke, four earls, the chief justices—and the Justices—My Lady of Shrewsbury. Her crime was that she had assisted in the escape from England of Arabella Stuart, who, being a kinswoman of King James, had committed the grievous offense of marrying without his royal consent.

She refused to answer concerning it, saying she had taken a vow not to do so; and, moreover, demanded a trial by her peers, the Lords. Even Sir Francis Bacon, in his speech to them, did not find it in his heart to be very severe with her; he quoted Seneca at her, and easily brushed aside her technicality as to trial by the Lords, but he wound up by expressing the hope that she now saw the error of her ways.

If she did, it is not recorded that she said so. It must have been a great picture; and the memory of it and of the many others no less striking before the Court of the Council down the centuries is what fills the twentieth century court room with color.

"For the above reasons their lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal be allowed with costs." The even voice ceases, and for a moment the only sounds in the chamber are the distant rumble of the traffic and the hoot of a tug's siren on the river. There is a rustle of silk and paper as the counsel arise, bow and depart.

Their places at the front benches are taken by fresh ones with fresh papers; half a dozen people leave the room, whispering. The next case is called: "Eastern Shipping Company and Quah Beng Kee"; a fresh voice takes up the tale. Nothing very much seems to have happened; the chirp of a sparrow outside on the window ledge is an event of some importance. But the case now opening will decide some contested question regarding property rights in Singapore, and with the judgment just pronounced a whole plain of waving corn among the mountains of Canada, four thousand miles away, has passed under new ownership. Divine and far-traveled are the threads that lead to this sober tribunal, deep in the past are its roots; and it needs no pomp and little imagination to invest it with unsurpassed dignity and not a little romance.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

WHILE the internal politics of Italy continue to command the closest attention in foreign countries, the Italian people have, for some time past, regarded their own domestic affairs with open indifference, as if they did not concern them directly. This, perhaps, will sound strange to many foreign observers who, after a long period of hesitation, had just begun to take Fascism seriously and to consider it not only as a phenomenon peculiar to this country, but as an institution likely to find many supporters all over the world, especially in Europe.

This apathy or indifference on the part of the Italian people, as regards the way in which their country is governed, is in great part due to the confidence which the Fascist Prime Minister has won among all classes, from the highest to the lowest. Whatever the Duce does is considered to be the best possible thing that in the circumstances could be performed for the welfare of the country. His actions are considered as perfect, and even the most stringent measures ordered by him are accepted without hostility.

On the other hand, however, the Italian people are getting somewhat tired of bearing every day the same praises of Fascism and the same charges against an opposition which in reality is nonexistent. The internal life of Italy is, in a word, tranquil and dull; its aspect does not vary from day to day, and it is quite natural that the record of its daily events should fail to arouse that interest which once absorbed the exclusive attention of Italians.

The restrictive measures imposed last year on the Italian press constitute one of the principal factors which are responsible in some measure for this curious indifference of the Italian people with regard to their internal affairs. The Italians, on the whole, are great readers of daily newspapers, and the man in the street, one might say, owes all his knowledge on current affairs to his favorite journal. Out of every ten Italians you meet, nine buy regularly their morning and evening newspaper; they read them very carefully, and often discuss with their friends the topics of the day.

As things are at present, however, the Italian newspaper no longer supplies that information which readers are anxious to obtain. Not only has political news been curtailed, but no paper can now appear with more than six pages, and the result is that the literary, historical and similar articles, which form the principal feature of every Italian newspaper, have had to be reduced to a minimum, and in some cases entirely omitted for want of space. Journalists have received rigorous instructions to cut down their messages to the narrowest limits and to describe as briefly as possible the principal events of the day.

As a result of these drastic measures, the number of newspaper readers in Italy has greatly diminished, and there are many Italians who buy a journal just to know how things are getting on outside their country. Although the measure limiting the number of pages to six has been dictated exclusively from economic considerations, the hope is expressed that newspapers may soon regain their freedom and offer once more to their readers all the necessary news.

The Fascist newspapers, with an unconcealed satisfaction, have lately printed long extracts of the secret diplomatic documents from the archives of the Russian Foreign Office, published some time ago by the Soviet Government. These documents refer to the negotiations which took place between the British, French and Russian Governments during the Great War on the subject of Italy's claims as an ally, and appear to show how the great powers, while apparently professing friendship toward Italy, were in reality acting with the object of depriving Italy of any territorial gain which would eventually be attributed to her in the event of a common victory.

These disclosures have created a great sensation here, and the organ of the Fascist trade unions, *Il Lavoro d'Italia*, announces that Tommaso d'Alton, the President of the Italian Senate and ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly publish a volume of diplomatic documents bearing on the Inter-Allied Conference held at Saint Jean de Maurienne in 1917, when the Allies agreed to assign Smyrna to Italy, a promise which was later abandoned by the Allies themselves. The Nationalist press, probably

in the hope of emphasizing Italy's new claims in northern Africa, has printed articles to prove that Italy was betrayed by her allies during the peace conference. The Prime Minister's brother, Signor Arnaldo Mussolini, has written in the *Popolo d'Italia* in the following terms:

Thanks to these invaluable Russian documents, the Italian people are now aware that they were betrayed during the war by their allies, and will not forget the treatment meted to them. Until Italy reaches her lawful goal let none hope she will forget this betrayal. Her brightest days have not yet dawned.

If the report that the head of the statue discovered in the great temple at Cyrene, in Libya, is a copy of the famous Olympian Zeus of Phidias is correct, then the world will have recovered a trustworthy copy of one of the seven wonders of the world. This masterpiece of antiquity is known only by engravings on coins, gems and a few literary descriptions, but the majestic expression of Zeus has come down very imperfectly and the Cyrene find is a real revelation of the perfection of Greek art. The discovery was made by Dr. Gismondo Guidi, the archaeologist, in charge of the excavations at Cyrene, who first found a pedestal of a colossal statue and later several marble fragments of a gigantic head, which, when placed together on a plaster foundation, were found to correspond to the famous statue of Phidias, the Zeus in gold and ivory, which was set up in Olympia, and perished by fire in the year 475. A confirmation of the discovery was obtained when a dedicatory inscription to the Olympian Zeus was unearthed on the same spot where the marble fragments have been reconstructed. It is conjectured that the Cyrene Zeus was executed during the reign of the Antonines, and is a perfect copy in all its details of the ancient Greek masterpiece.

Maxim Gorki, the famous Russian novelist, whose real name is Alexei Maximovich Peshkov, and who since 1921 has been living in Sorrento and Naples in a beautiful villa overlooking the bay, is now busy writing a new book to be entitled "Isledovatel." This new romance, which will be shortly published by Gosizdat, the publishing house of the Soviet Republic, is the life story of a man, an explorer, and its object is to show his mentality before the war and how it was affected by the changes which took place after the war, and particularly by the Russian revolution.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Politics Keen in California"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In an article in your issue of July 17, entitled "Politics Keen in California," your San Francisco correspondent makes some rather unfortunate but unintentional mistakes in stating the attitude of the three candidates for United States Senator, on the World Court and prohibition. He says:

Judge Robert M. Clarke is bitterly opposed to any World Court, and Walter F. Lineberger favors a World Court but objects to certain features of the present one. He says of Senator Shortridge that he is "a strong Coolidge supporter and in favor of the World Court."

The truth is that Shortridge is no stronger supporter of Coolidge than the other two candidates, but he does favor the World Court. In the beginning of his campaign Clarke, in public speeches and in letters written by him, declared in favor of the World Court, but later changed his attitude and is now speaking against it, while Lineberger has been a pronounced opponent of the World Court from the beginning.

On the prohibition issue Clarke is a wet, but says he is in favor of the enforcement of the laws of the country, leaving it to be inferred that he would favor changing the prohibition laws as the wets desire. Shortridge, with characteristic weakness, is saying nothing in support of the World Court, although he voted for it in the Senate, and is dumb on the prohibition issue. In other words, Lineberger is a man with the courage of his convictions and is fearlessly expressing his convictions on these two vital issues without reservation or evasion.

Los Angeles, Calif. JOHN D. WORKS